

their places near the casket which was to receive the body.

As the strains of the "Miserere" ended, the Pontiff's body was carried in, and the anthem "Exultate Domino" was again sung, followed by the chanting of "In Paradisum."

Then the solemn ceremony of anation took place and the choir sang "In Paradisum," followed by "Stabat Mater." While the last anthem was being sung, the body was deposited in the cypress coffin and the major domo of the Vatican, Monsignor Sanz de Sampedro, covered the face of the Pontiff with a veil of white silk, and placed in the coffin the medals struck during the pontificate of Benedict and purses of coins, in accordance with custom.

Cardinal Caglieri, Archbishop of Frascati and the first Cardinal created by Benedict, covered the body with a large red veil fringed with gold, and placed at the feet a brass cylinder upon which was inscribed a succinct history of the life and pontificate of the late Pope.

Finally, the cypress coffin in which the body rested was placed in a lead casket, the ends of which were immediately soldered, and both were deposited in a hardwood casket, upon which the same seals were affixed as on the first.

This was surmounted by a wooden cross, also by the Pope's coat of arms, with tiara and the brief Latin inscription: "The body of Benedict the Fifteenth, Supreme Pontiff, who lived sixty-seven years, occupied the throne of St. Peter seven years and died January twenty-second, nineteen twenty-two. The casket was then transferred to the crypt in the left lateral vault of the right entrance to St. Peter's, last of the pontificate of Benedict XV, was left to his rest beneath the flagstones which are trod by thousands of pilgrims annually.

Change Conclave Will Wait for Americans.

ROME, Jan. 26.—There is a chance that the conclave to elect a new Pope will be postponed to allow the American Cardinals O'Connell and Dougherty and other members of the Sacred College living at a distance time to arrive.

Reports to this effect are denied, but the fact is that the Cardinals here are awaiting more definite news as to the date of their American colleagues' arrival before deciding for or against postponement.

Official mourning ceased on the day the new Pope is elected, and all Vatican couriers will resume their normal dress.

## TAMMANY CONTROL OF SCHOOLS DEcriED BY SUPR. ETINGER

(Continued From First Page.)

mulier in March, will furnish ample opportunity for Tammany Hall to exert its influence with the Board of Education to select men who will take care of those who helped in the last Mayoralty campaign, and who are in sympathy with the City Administration.

Dr. Ettinger's term of office does not expire until 1924. The motion for the election of Mrs. Forsythe was made by Commissioner M. Samuel Stern. Dr. John A. Ferguson, who is the Mayor's private physician, nominated Mrs. Forsythe in a speech full of her own merits. Commissioner Somers voted against the suspension of the by-laws, saying it was illegal for the board to act that way.

Before the vote was taken, Dr. Ettinger asked to be heard. "I should be entirely remiss in my duty to this board and to the children of the city," he declared, "if I did not voice my opposition to this nomination. I must say honestly and truly that I do not think that in her services, and more particularly in her last services, Mrs. Forsythe ranks with the other District Superintendents."

"Either this lady is sick or she is not performing her duties at the present time. The most recent report on her work indicates that last month she spent two days in her district. Requests for reports from her bring communications from hotels. I say that the election of a woman of this type will not add dignity to the Board of Superintendents, and I am sure that whatever the mainspring of action regarding this election, it surely could not have been a comparison of professional achievement."

"There is no doubt about her achievements in other directions, but that particular type of service, if pushed to extremes, sometimes results in neglect of duty. I am very much distressed, and I am sure I express my opposition to the nomination."

Dr. Ferguson told the Superintendent he had a certificate of illness explaining Mrs. Forsythe's recent absences, and that it was a "temporary matter."

**SERGEANT "MIKE" DONALDSON, HOST** While there will be a number of Broadway stars at the entertainment and ball to be given to night by Sergeant "Mike" Donaldson at the Manhattan Casino, the real star of the evening will be Sergeant "Mike" Donaldson, who was the hero of the old 68th Regiment overseas, has a host of friends who will cheer their acquaintance with the modest chap upon whom enough decorations were heaped for bravery to make him round shouldered carrying them.

## LAWMAKERS TO EXTEND LIFE OF EMERGENCY REnt LAWS, LOCKWOOD COMMITTEE TOO

Feel Necessity of Keeping Them on Job Until Housing Crisis Ends.

LANDLORDS' VAIN FIGHT New Bill to Prevent Quick Sales to Beat Tenants Out of Rent.

By Joseph S. Jordan. (Special Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.)

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—While one of the most bitter fights ever staged in the Legislature is scheduled against extending the life of the Lockwood Housing Committee, the cries of the landlords, the building trusts and the corporations which have been shown by the committee to be inimical to the tenants find no echo in either House. Some up-State legislators have been found who ask a reason for the further existence of the committee and the answer comes sharply and with promptness.

The answer is that as it has been settled that the emergency rent laws are going to continue in force for another two years, the Housing Committee is necessary to see that they are properly enforced. One of the men who had considerable to do with the drafting of the rent laws, and by reason of his connection with the committee and the answer comes sharply and with promptness.

"There is just as much reason for extending the life of the Housing Committee as there is for extending the life of the rent laws. The committee lends weight to the laws, and so long as it is in existence there is something tangible on which the tenants can lean. If abuses arise, the committee has the good of the people at heart and realizes they are not contending with shadows but with real substance. If a tenant wants to fight for his rights under the laws the committee will back him."

"No legislative committee has ever done better work or accomplished as much for the good of the people as the Housing Committee has done. It has gone to the root of things and has shown up the evils which held back housing and contributed to the high and unjust rents. It has done a whole lot of good things."

"The best reason for the continuance of the Lockwood Committee is that while it exists it is a menace to gouging landlords and crooked combinations in building and building material and to all other combinations whose machinations result in the increased cost of housing and so of living. Of course, such combinations are fighting against extending the life of the committee, and will continue to fight, not in the open but by underground methods which they understand so well."

The Real Estate Boards of the State, the membership of which is composed mainly of landlords, hold their annual meeting here to-morrow and Saturday. The purpose of the convention is to study pending legislation on rent, estate and housing and to prepare a legislative programme of their own. Part of their programme is known to be the exemption of the income tax on mortgages up to \$10,000 and the licensing and regulation of real estate agents.

From various members of the Boards it is learned that they are opposed to the extension of either the emergency rent laws or the Lockwood Housing Committee.

It is expected the report of the Lockwood Committee will be ready by Feb. 6 and that bills in accord with its recommendations will be introduced a day or two later. The nature of the bills have not been disclosed, nor even hinted at, but a few surprises are looked for to stop up holes already found in the rent laws by landlords, and to combat the illegal building combinations.

Assemblyman George Jesse will discuss with Chairman Lockwood a bill he has promised to introduce on Monday night designed to protect tenants against landlords who charge them to pay in advance the last month's rent out of the money by selling to another profiteering landlord before the expiration of the lease.

"Then," said the New York Assemblyman, "the tenant can whistle for his money. The new landlord says that he knows nothing about the twelfth month and the old landlord gives him the laugh. There are thousands of such cases in New York and the tenant apparently is without redress."

"My bill, as I have it in mind now, would compel the landlords to put this money in a trust fund. The landlord would be a trustee, and if he didn't turn it back upon demand he would be guilty of embezzlement. I think that such a law would stop the stealing, for it is nothing less."

The Mayor's conference, which meets here this afternoon, will receive a report from its committee on housing which, if adopted, will virtually insure the home rule bill introduced in the Assembly a few days ago by Minority Leader Charles D. Donohue.

One of the features of the Donohue measure, which has the endorsement of the Lockwood Committee, is that it makes the exemption of new buildings from taxation hereafter a matter for local consideration.

New buildings now under construction are exempt from taxation for ten years under the Lockwood-Donohue law, and Gov. Miller last week declared that he would favor a bill exempting for nine years taxes on buildings begun before April 1, 1922. If the new Donohue measure becomes the law a city or community could exempt new buildings from taxation at any time another housing emergency might arise.

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**BUILDERS REJECT UNTERMYER'S PLAN TO ARBITRATE WAGE** Reported Present Scale Will Be Extended to March 1, Pending Settlement.

By David Lawrence. (Special Correspondent of The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (Copyright, 1922).—President Harding will go to Congress in a fortnight and read a special message advocating Government aid to an American merchant marine.

After several months of study, a plan has been completed which takes into account many of the traditional prejudices against ship subsidies and attempts at the same time to save the American Government from immense loss in the future on the ships involuntarily placed in its possession during the war.

Limitation of the profile that can be made by private operators is one feature, and a system of indirect as well as direct aids is another. The President has given his approval to the Lasker plan which contemplates putting the American merchant marine on a paying basis in a short time by means of a temporary subsidy. It means that instead of a permanent subsidy, the plan when worked out will, within ten years, make it possible for American ships to operate without direct aid. The plan looks toward the stimulation of the American merchant marine rather than to permanent bounties.

The President has already approved the deep waterways project whereby the Great Lakes will be closer to the ocean going down and get the direct benefit of increased merchant marine. This is done so as to insure the support of the agricultural Middle West, which hitherto has been lukewarm to subsidy programmes.

The subject will be a non-partisan one, as leading Democratic Senator Ransdell of Louisiana and other members of Congress from Southern States with ocean ports will be vitally interested in the success of the programme.

Briefly, the system of indirect aid contemplates an amendment to existing laws whereby traffic to and from the Philippines shall be considered as "coastwise trade." Only American ships can ply in coastwise trade and the inclusion of the Philippines in coastwise trade will materially help American shipping through the Panama Canal and from Pacific ports to the Philippines. Similarly, it is intended to give American ships the business hitherto done by the army transport service. Also, it will be provided by law that at least 50 per cent of the immigrants traveling to the United States shall travel in American ships.

These three systems of indirect aid will in many cases bring in enough revenue to enable private American ship companies to operate at a profit without any further Government aid. The hope is that eventually all shipping concerns will be able to get along with indirect aid.

This new plan doesn't guarantee American shipping concerns a profit. They must make it. Already the passenger vessels of the Shipping Board in the North Atlantic are making money and so are many cargo vessels. Careful examination of the testimony just given by the Chairman of the Shipping Board to the House Appropriations Committee shows that it is costing about \$1,000,000 a month to keep up the ships and cover the board's expenses.

At least \$2,500,000 will have to be spent for the next two years in liquidating claims whether any subsidy plan is adopted or any ships are operated. So it's a beggar's choice. The Government is just now operating on a shoestring and it's not likely that the return in freight rates is expected. The Government loss will be cut down materially possibly to a million or a half a million, and the experts figure that there's a good chance of making a profit in the next year.

The Government must sell the ships it has, sink them or operate them. The benefits of Government aid for a few years are held by the Administration to be these:

First—The preservation of an American merchant marine for use in case of war.

Second—A reduced cost to the American people on the carrying of their goods to foreign ports.

Third—A stimulus to American industry by enabling the American producer and manufacturer to sell as low in other parts of the world as do the European and the Japanese shippers.

President Harding means to make the matter of a subsidy a major part of his Administration. He has been gratified lately to learn that the Shipping Board has at last got the loss under control. For months the expenses of keeping the ships were growing like a fire. The House Appropriations Committee now is asking that within six months the loss be reduced to a minimum.

Broadly speaking, it is estimated, vigorously.

## HARDING BACKS LASKER PLAN FOR AID TO U. S. MARINE

Will Ask Congress to Give \$25,000,000 Subsidy for 10 Years to Stimulate Business.

NO PERMANENT BOUNTY President Learns That Shipping Board Has Brought Immense Loss Under Control.

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Broadly speaking, it is estimated, vigorously.

## TEX RICKARD'S GIRL ACCUSER FORCED TO ADMIT SHE TELLS LIES WHEN TO HER ADVANTAGE

Hearing Goes Over Till Next Monday, After Grilling of Alice Ruck.

The hearing of the charges brought against George L. ("Tex") Rickard, jockey and manager of Madison Square Garden, by agents of the Children's Society, adjourned last night by Magistrate George W. Simpson in the West Side Court, will be resumed next Monday night, Rickard in the mean time remaining out on his bail bond of \$1,000.

For three hours, before an audience made up of many of the best-known sporting men in New York, Alice Ruck, the fifteen-year-old girl on whose charges Rickard was arrested, was under direct examination and cross-examination. The child, the principal witness in the arraignment of Rickard on a charge of attack against a minor, is small, pale and not good looking. She told in utmost detail of her visits to the swimming pool in Madison Square Garden, of her acquaintance with Rickard and of alleged visits to two apartments in West 47th Street.

Not once did the girl charge she had been attacked by Rickard; on the other hand, she admitted freely that her alleged relations with Rickard were voluntary.

Just as she was being placed on the witness stand, a woman jumped up in the rear of the court room and ran toward the Magistrate's bench. "Your Honor," she cried, "my little girl is not telling the truth; she has been influenced. She has never had anything to do with Mr. Rickard."

The woman was the child's mother, a secretary employed by a family in Mr. Vernon. She was quieted and returned to her seat with the assurance that she would be heard later.

The child's testimony was that she had met Rickard in the Garden, that she and twelve-year-old Anna Heas had gone to the rooming house in the Garden and that on each occasion Rickard had given them money.

Max D. Steuer, Rickard's attorney, proceeding on the theory that the entire charge is a "frame up," cross-examined the child at length, though with great kindness. He asked her why she could not remember something, and she replied naively: "I can't think now; I'm all puzzled up."

Again, he asked her if she had ever spent large sums of money, to which she replied "Yes, I have." He asked her if she had been to Proctor's, explaining that this trip had cost 22 cents.

Mr. Steuer drew from her details of a trip to Bellevue Hospital with Anna Heas, when both girls said they had been attacked by another man and had been taken to the hospital. He admitted she and Anna had torn their clothing and smeared their lips with iodine to give weight to the false story they had concocted. He brought out that the children were great movie-goers and asked several times whether they had not been in the Garden when some of the pictures they had seen to concoct their charge against Rickard.

Once the girl burst out: "That was a fake story, but I'm telling the truth now."

At another point the girl admitted she would tell a lie if the telling of it suited her purposes, but she stoutly maintained that her charges against Rickard were true.

**"JERSEY JUSTICE" RIVALLED IN BRONX** Thief Is Tried, Found Guilty and on His Way to Elmira, All in Two Hours.

"Jersey Justice" has a rival in the Bronx. Dominic Paschiano went to trial before a jury and County Gibbs at 10 o'clock to-day, was found guilty and sentenced to Elmira by noon, and was on his way to the institution in a few minutes in the custody of Sheriff Flynn.

Paschiano's arrest was as rapid as his trial. Detectives Rose and Hart went to investigate a robbery in the store of Anna D. Falco, No. 625 Morris Avenue on Aug. 17. On their way back to the station, they passed No. 279 East 154th Street, in front of which was a box similar to that in which Miss D. Falco kept her stock.

The detectives arrested Paschiano, who lives in the house. He confessed and most of the \$500 loot was found in the cellar.

that the temporary subsidy may cost the Government about \$25,000,000 for a period of ten years and that this sum will be constantly diminished by the fact that the private ship contractors will be able to compete with the Government ships which cost the Government nothing except the scratch of a Presidential pen on an act of Congress giving American ships preference in American trade over foreign bottoms. The experts say that if annually the American Government will save at least that sum people will have more money to spend and much more in lower freights and will make more money through increased foreign trade.

**BUILDERS OFFER EXPERT AID FOR UNTERMYER PLAN** (Continued From First Page.)

of Negroes, thirty and forty to the apartment.

As other tenants moved out because of the conduct of the Negroes, other apartments were rented to Negroes, attracted by advertisements in newspapers as well as by word of mouth.

When Charles Klein was called he refused to waive immunity. His lawyer, Ezekiel Fixman, came forward and insisted on making a speech. By order of Vice Chairman McWhinney, Mr. Fixman was forcibly held down the aisle and shoved into the lobby.

J. C. Seaman, a salesman for the National Surety Company and for twelve years a tenant of the Garden Court houses with his sister and two brothers, testified Klein had said to him: "You people want to fight I'll fight back. I'm going to smoke you out."

Mr. Seaman told of quarrels, bad language, jostling and noisy conduct by the new tenants. Sometimes there were ten and twelve policemen in the hall half the night, he said, trying to restore order. Klein was always dragging him to the 7th District Court, the witness said.

"Some of the tenants got it worse than I did," he said. "One lady was in court thirteen times in a year. Klein had a bed up in that court, we used to say."

Mr. Seaman showed an advertisement asking for Negro tenants for the Garden Court, which he said was mailed to him anonymously after he had defeated Klein in court. Miss Silverstein, Klein's secretary, later acknowledged she mailed the advertisement to the Garden Court, and one of Klein's rent collectors.

"I went to Mr. Browning," said Mr. Seaman, "and he told me Abraham Lincoln had given Negroes the right to live where they pleased."

Dr. E. N. O'Brien of No. 151 West 122d Street, a physician who has been familiar with the Garden Court and its tenants for twenty years, said that from a desirable quiet collection of homes it had become "a slum center."

He said the \$1,250,000 property of St. Thomas's Church had lost a substantial part of its value because of the character of the tenants who had brought in—aside from their color.

Browning was called repeatedly. He did not appear, though subpoenaed for 10:30 o'clock. Mr. Untermyer instructed his assistant, Mr. Mayer, to get a writ for Browning's arrest for contempt.

The committee was officially informed by Mr. Untermyer of the progress of the plan to erect a \$100,000,000 group of apartment houses to rent at \$8 or \$10 a month per room.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company had already agreed to supply the capital and had spent a great sum on preliminary plans. A great contracting firm (Mr. Untermyer did not mention the Thompson-Starratt Company or its President, Mr. Horowitz, by name) was ready to give the use of its organization at cost.

The Building Trades Council has practically promised that its members on the job will work six hours overtime a week without pay—thus contributing at the rate of over \$1 a day. It was understood that perhaps one-quarter of the new apartments would be made available for these building trades workers.

"The bricklayers, painters and plumbers are not members of the Building Trades Council," Mr. Untermyer said, "but Mr. Crowley, the President of the council, is the most cordial negotiations with the officers of those unions and I am assured they show a disposition to join the arrangement."

No word has as yet come from the dealers in building materials as to the extent to which they were to make concessions.

Assemblyman McWhinney took exception to a surmise that the Metropolitan Life "might offer to the Metropolitan Life first to its own policy holders." Mr. McWhinney said he didn't think the committee should enlist in an insurance company's campaign for new business.

## NEW ASSOCIATE SUPERINTENDENT OF NEW YORK SCHOOLS

Will Put Boddy on Stand to Tell of Police Beating

(Continued From First Page.)

them after he had been released from his parole. Then started a series of abuses and vile epithets that did not cease until the station house was sighted and they uttered:

"You know what the cops do to a nigger when he don't do what they want?"

"Just then the green lights of the station became visible, and in a state of absolute madness, fear and terror his hands dropped into a state of rigidity, he fired the shots. He did not realize what had happened until he found himself running with his pistol in his hand."

Ellis Boddy, fifty-six, of Montclair, N. J., during a visit to the office of the first witness. She called him her "baby child" of fourteen she had borne, only five of whom are living. When he was seven, she testified, he began having fits. Her sister, Emma Webster, she testified, died in 1910, aged six months. Maggie Jeffrey, a niece, was adjudged insane at the Overbrook Asylum, near Montclair, her condition being dementia praecox. It was shown in a communication from the hospital.

Emma Webster in one of her spells, the witness testified, tried to kill Luther during a visit in Montclair. During her brief cross-examination the old woman said Luther did not visit her the night of the crime.

Louise Richardson, Boddy's sister of No. 60 West 142d Street testified that Luther always had spells since he was six months old, "especially if somebody whipped him. He'd roth at the mouth, and one time fell from a chair and had a convulsion which lasted half an hour."

Mrs. Richardson denied during cross-examination that Luther visited her on the night of the crime or that he had been in the room when Miller killed her. She said she did not see him escape.

Beale McPherson of No. 60 West 142d Street, another sister, testified as to Luther's fits of madness.

Thomas W. Roy of No. 44 West 125th Street, a porter, testified he had seen Luther in the rooming house of the officers of the murder when Miller, Buckley and Boddy were in the room and heard the detectives speaking to Boddy in a "very rough" voice.

He followed them out and heard: "You damned liar, you do know about it. Come on over to the station house and tell it. If you don't tell it we'll kick it out of you."

"Luther said, 'Well, I ain't under arrest? Well, if I ain't under arrest I'm not going.'"

However, they kept on walking ahead, the witness continued, Boddy said: "I don't know about it," and Officer Miller saying, "We'll make you talk."

The witness described an alleged attempt by the police to force him to talk of a burglary about which he had previously known nothing. It happened in 1920, he testified. The police started by giving him whiskey and ended by striking him in the jaw. He related the incident to Boddy and noticed Boddy acted "peculiarly."

**ASK FOR LUTACY CONFESSION FOR NEGRO WHO KILLED MORT.** An application was made to Judge McIntyre in General Sessions to-day and held under advisement for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the mental condition of Frank Whaley, the Negro who shot and killed Patrolman Otto W. Mott in the West 124th Street station on Jan. 19.

Dr. Liechtenstein of the Tombs stating his observation of the Negro had convinced him he was suffering from epileptic insanity and did not realize what he was doing when he shot the policeman.

**GERMANY DECIDES ON BILLION MARK COMPULSORY LOAN** BERLIN, Jan. 26 (Associated Press).—As a result of mediation by Chancellor Wirth the inter-party deadlock on taxation ended last night and the Government announced it would levy a compulsory loan of 1,000,000,000 gold marks at low interest and assessable before July 1.

The Draft Law governing the loan is to be presented to the Reichstag this week. Chancellor Wirth to-day will place before the Reichstag the Government's declaration of its taxation programme. The Chancellor has announced that all previously enacted tax laws will be re-examined on account of the mark's depreciation.

**DIED.** CONLEY.—On Jan. 25, at his residence, Broadway and 31st St. (Staten Is.), N. Y., JOSEPH A. CONLEY, husband of Mrs. T. Kealy. He is also survived by his son, Joseph T., and his sisters, Mrs. George F. Patton and Isabel L. Couley.

Funeral on Saturday, Jan. 26, with a requiem mass at the Church of the Good Shepherd at 19 A. M. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

**HUFFMAN.**—On Jan. 25, 1922, ALONZO RAYTON HUFFMAN, at his residence, 620 Park Avenue, in his 76th year.

Funeral services at St. James Church, Madison Avenue and 114th Street, on Friday afternoon, Jan. 27, at 4 o'clock. Burial at Grace Church, Canton, N. Y., on Saturday morning, Jan. 28, at 11 o'clock. Please omit flowers.

## WILL PUT BODDY ON STAND TO TELL OF POLICE BEATING

(Continued From First Page.)

them after he had been released from his parole. Then started a series of abuses and vile epithets that did not cease until the station house was sighted and they uttered:

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